# NOTE XXXI.

## PROSOPOCOELUS TARSALIS, A NEW LUCANID

DESCRIBED BY

**C. RITSEMA Cz.**

Mr. W. Albarda has presented to the Leyden Museum a male specimen (forma major) of an interesting *Prosopocoelus*-species from central Java, captured by Mr. Roldanus at Magelang (Kadoe Residency), which no doubt is still undescribed. It seems to be allied to *Prosopocoelus cilipes* Thoms., from Assam, a species which is unknown to me, but which is said to be likewise distinguished by its slender and elongate tarsi and by the crenulate lateral margins of its prothorax.

Length without mandibles 23 mm., that of the mandibles 8 mm.; breadth at the shoulders 8 mm. — Above dark chestnut-brown, brighter on the elytra and legs, the tarsi and body underneath blackish.

The head opaque, large, longer than the prothorax but narrower, flattened and slightly sloping towards the front margin, deeply emarginate between the outer margins of the mandibles, the bottom of the emargination faintly bisinuate; between the eyes and the front angles of the prothorax the head is slightly swollen; the ocular canthus, of which the outer margin is straight and has a slightly oblique direction, reaches the middle of the eye; the surface of the head is covered with an extremely fine and dense punctuation intermixed with large punctures on the depressed portion and on the sides (even on the canthus).

The mandibles are slightly and regularly curved inwards; their dentition is irregular: a blunt ante-basal tooth which in the right mandible is placed closer to the base than in the left one, and between this tooth and the forked apex five irregularly arranged blunt teeth are present. The mandibles are glossy, with the exception, however, of the basal portion which is opaque; they are covered with an ex-

tremely fine and dense sculpturing intermixed with punctures which become larger towards the base; the outer upper margin is slightly raised at the apical portion.

The prothorax is strongly transverse, considerably broader on its anterior half than the head, narrowed in an ?-like curved line towards the base; basal angles acute and slightly directed forward; the base itself margined and sinuate; the sides margined and minutely serrate; the front margin strongly bisinuate and margined laterally, its lateral angles protruding and rounded; above subnitid along the middle, opaque at the sides in consequence of a very fine and dense granulation; an almost invisible central groove is accompanied on each side, a little before the middle, by a punctiform impression. The scutellum is broadly heartshaped and shows a few large punctures at the base.

The elytra are subnitid, extremely closely punctured, the punctures more distant on the sutural interstice and somewhat larger at the base which is toothed at the shoulders and nearly straight.

The intercoxal part of the prosternum is slightly prolonged beyond the coxae, perpendicularly truncated behind with rounded angle. The under surface of the head and prothorax opaque with a few punctures; the sides of the metasternum densely punctured and thinly covered with soft ferruginous hairs, its central portion impunctate but provided with an impressed line; the abdomen subnitid.

The anterior tibiae straight, armed on the outer edge with five acute teeth which become larger towards the apical fork; they are fringed on the inner edge with ferruginous hairs; the four posterior tibiae are provided with rows of ferruginous hairs; the intermediate ones show on the outside, a little beyond the middle, a small tooth which is almost imperceptible on that of the right side; the posterior tibiae are unarmed; the tarsi are very slender and elongate, longer than the tibiae and fringed beneath with long golden yellow hairs.